

The diagram illustrates a cryptographic algorithm structure. It begins with an **INPUT** block (64) labeled 110. This input passes through an **INITIAL PERMUTATION** block (112). The output of the initial permutation is split into two paths: one leading to block **L0** (114) and the other to block **R0** (116). Block **R0** is also combined with a key **K1** (118) via an addition operation (+) to produce a result that is then combined with the output of a function **f** applied to **R0**. The results are then swapped: **L1 = R0** and **R1 = L0 + f(R0, K1)**. This process repeats for subsequent rounds, with keys **K2**, **Kn**, and **Kn+1** being introduced. The final round within the dashed box 124 produces a **PRE-OUTPUT** (126) where **R16 = L15 + f(R15, K16)** and **L16 = R15**. The pre-output then passes through an **INVERSE INITIAL PERM.** block (130) to produce the final **OUTPUT** (64) labeled 132.

108

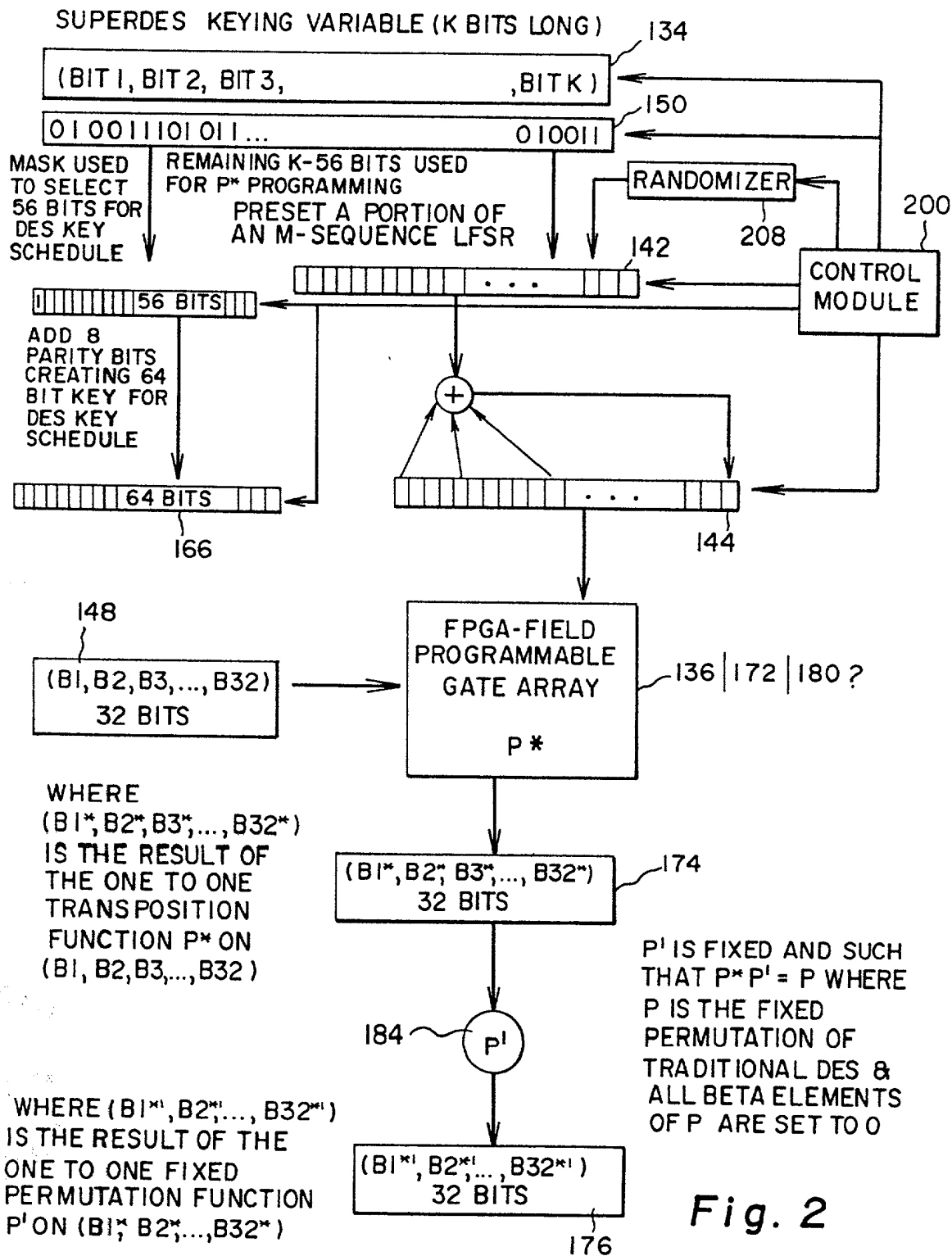
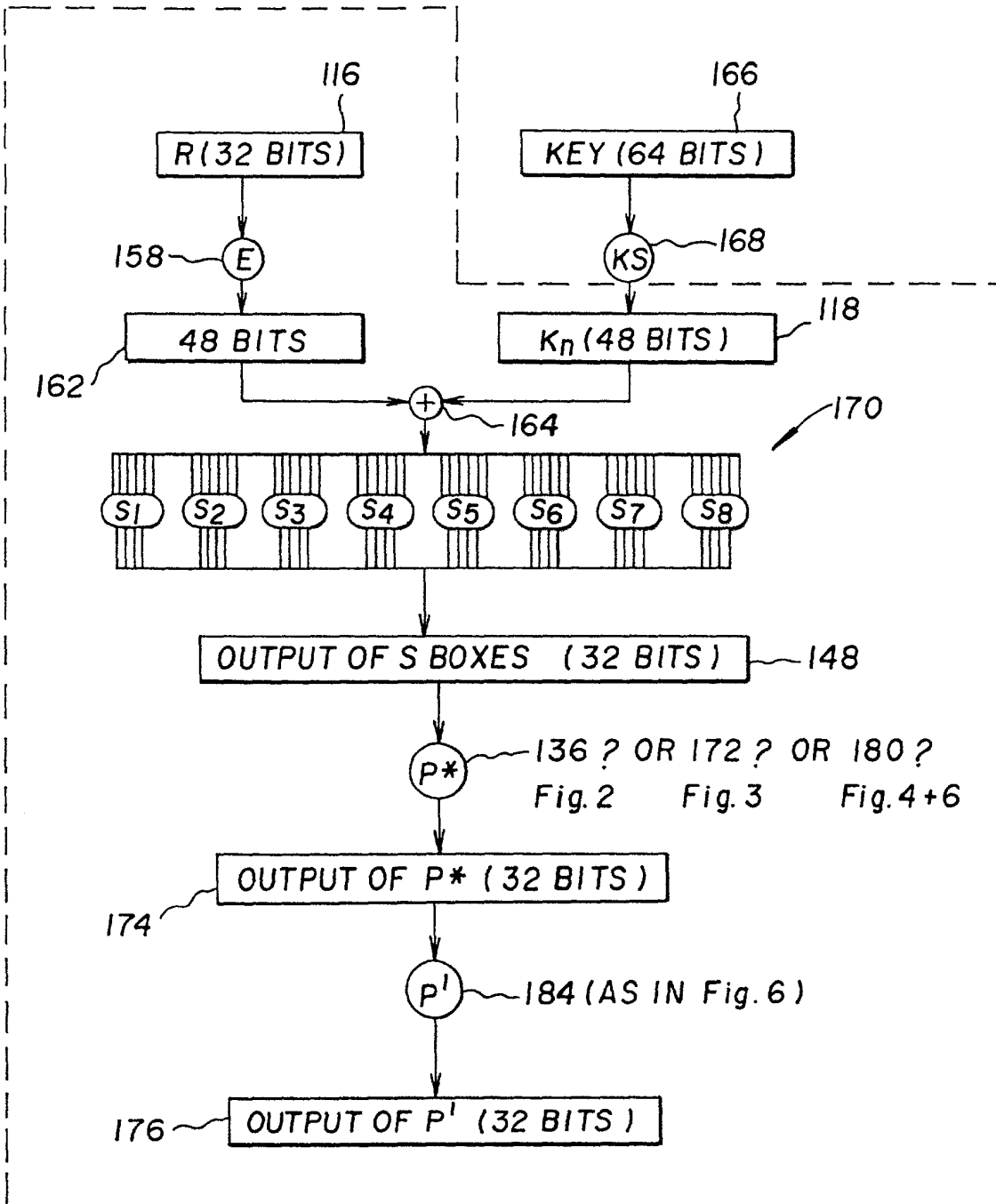


Fig. 2



120

Fig. 3

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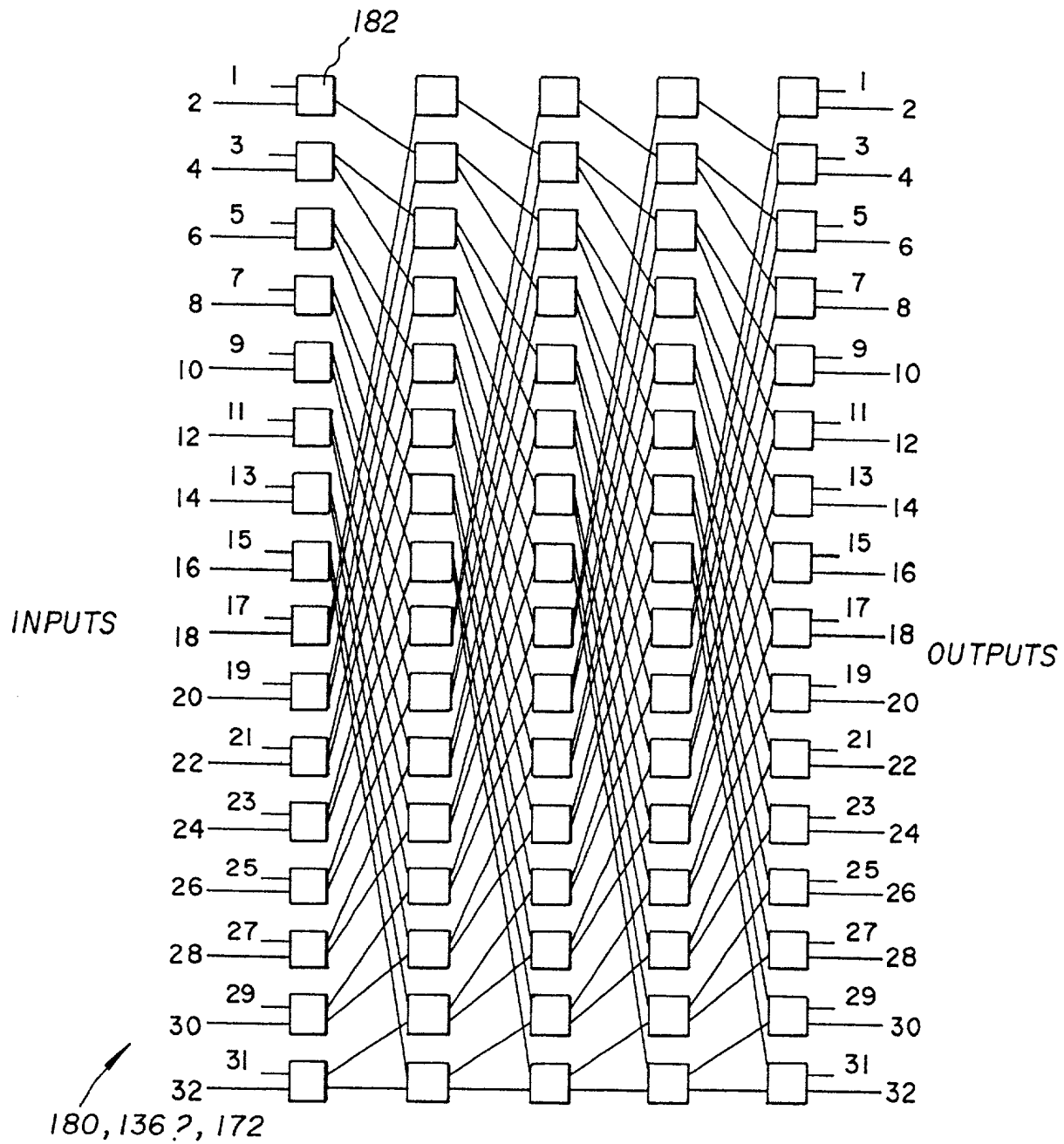


Fig. 4

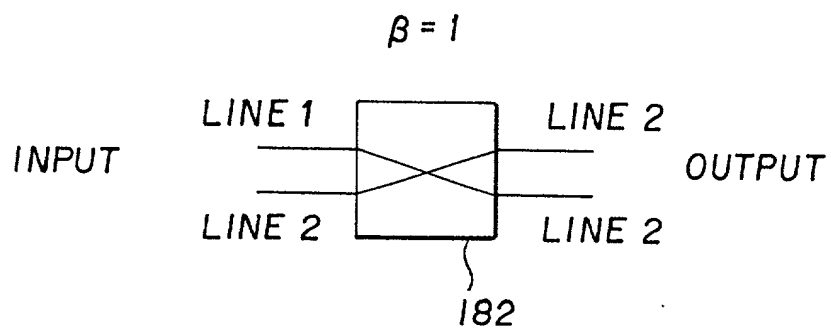
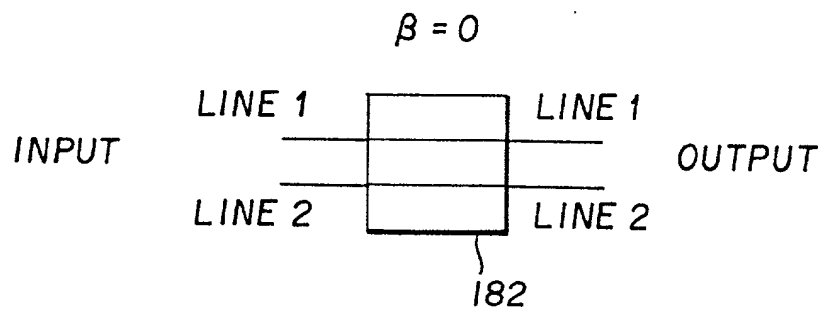


Fig. 5

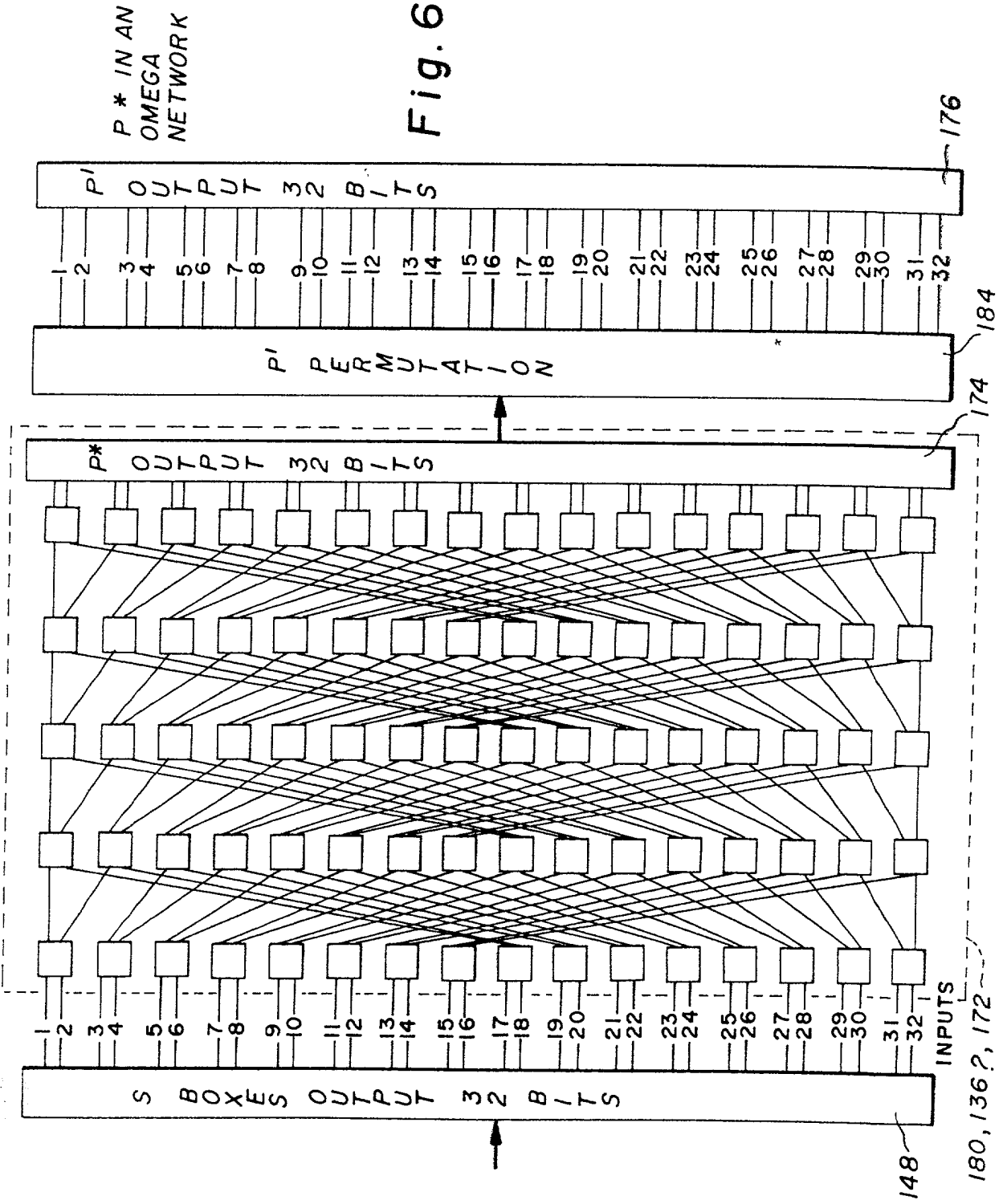


Fig. 6

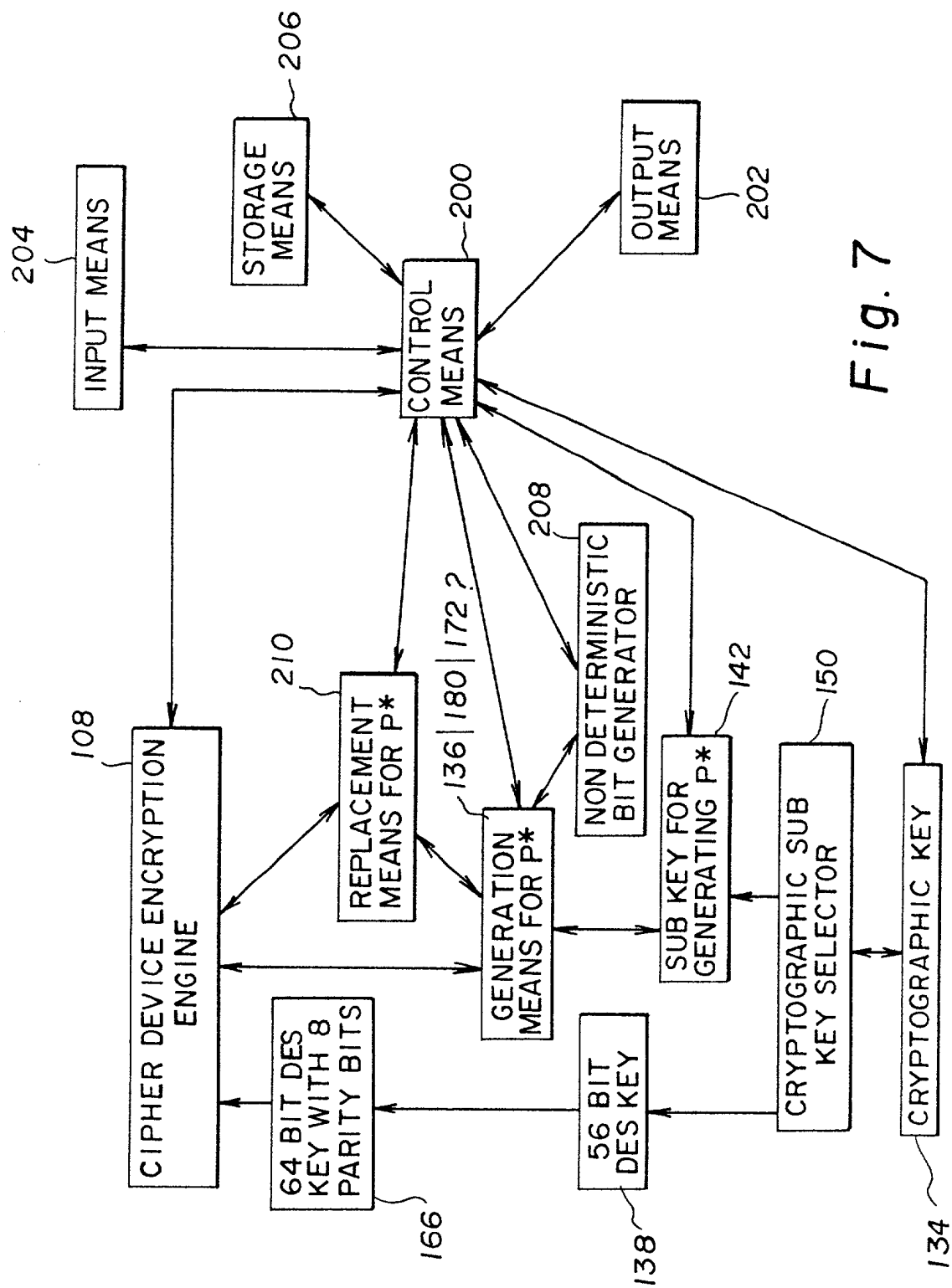


Fig. 7

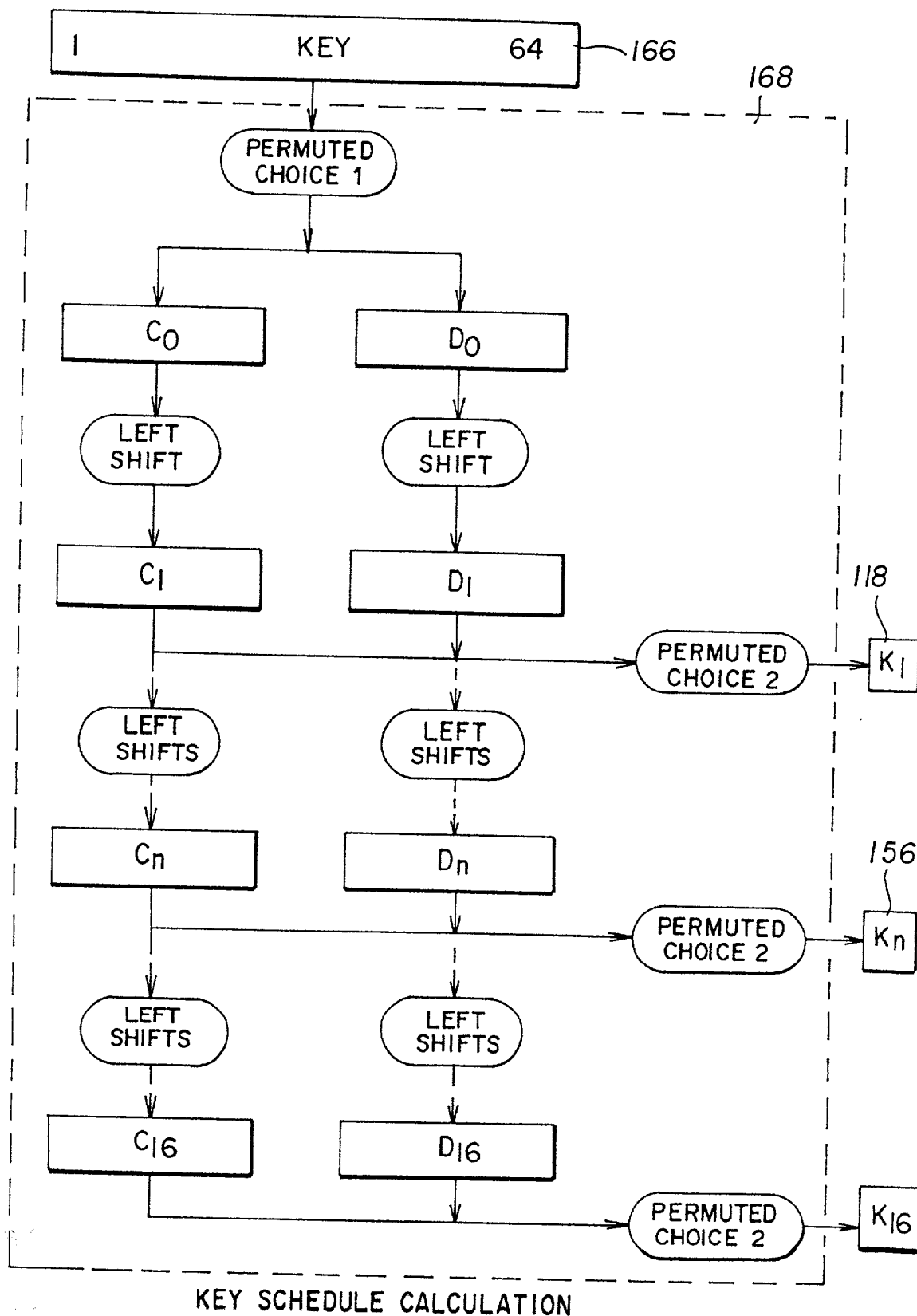


Fig. 8